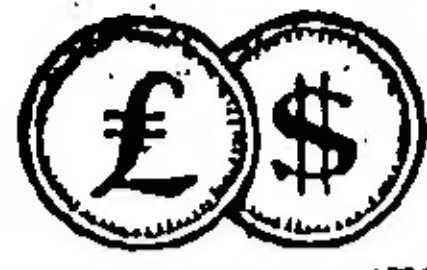


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JAPANESE ON TRIAL Silver Mine Bay Executions Described Identifications By Witnesses

THE SECOND DAY OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL AT THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING, IN WHICH IS JAPANESE ARE BEING CHARGED WITH ATROCITIES INVOLVING THE DEATH OF NINE VILLAGERS OF THE SILVER MINE BAY DISTRICT OF LANTAU ISLAND, SAW A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF SPECTATORS IN COURT.

THE DAY'S HEARING WAS TAKEN UP ENTIRELY BY WITNESSES FROM SILVER MINE BAY WHO IN THE COURSE OF THE DAY GAVE EVIDENCE OF THE EXECUTION OF SEVERAL CHINESE BY THE JAPANESE GARRISON AT LANTAU ISLAND, POINTING TO SOME OF THE ACCUSED AS HAVING TAKEN PART AS EXECUTIONERS AND TORTURES.

An application was granted to the defending officer to change the order of witnesses for the prosecution. The witnesses were asked to identify any of those.

The trial is being heard before a Military Tribunal comprising: President, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.G. in India); Major M. I. Ormsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain H. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment. The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. P. Kelly, Staff Captain (Legal) H. G. ALFSEA, and the Defending Officer is Lieutenant M. Croft, RASC.

The charges against the Japanese are: "Committing a war crime in that they at Lantau Island between August 18, 1945, and August 26, 1945, in violation of the laws and usages of war, were together concerned in the beating, torture and maltreatment of inhabitants of the Silver Mine Bay district of Lantau Island, and in the killing of nine of the said inhabitants."

Defendants are Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo, W/C Yangizawa Sadao, S/M Kodama Mitsutoshi, S/M Uchida Hiroshi, Sergt. Jomori Kichi, Sergt. Sato Yoshio, Sergt. Yoshikawa Gunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, L/Cpl. Take-naka Sekimatsu, L/Cpl. Ando Takashi, 1st Class Pte. Takahashi Haruhiko, Pte. Nishizawa Kenro, Pte. Uemura Kikaku and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaro.

Identification Procedure
At the outset of this morning's proceedings, the defend-

WOULDN'T TALK

Manila, Mar. 29. Supreme Court Justice Gregorio Perfecto today sentenced Benito Sakdalan, a "Manila Post" reporter, to two days imprisonment for refusing to reveal his source of a news story.—Associated Press.

ing officer asked that, if witnesses for the prosecution were asked to identify any of the accused, the numbers on the accused should be removed and their positions changed.

After a short adjournment to consider the application, the Court granted the request, under protest from the Prosecuting Officer.

The numbers on the accused were then removed and their positions changed according to their wishes.

The first witness was Wong Yee, who said that on the 11th day of the seventh moon, a party of guerrillas attacked the Japanese on Lantau, but were eventually forced to withdraw. After the battle, the Japanese went to the village and arrested the inhabitants—men, women, and children, and took them to the bathing beach where they were detained for the night.

After tying up the villagers, the Japanese took Tsang Sam and Lam Fook to the edge of a hole which had been specially dug and beheaded them. Prior to that, Tsang and Lam were beaten and there were wounds on their heads.

Witness identified Lieut. Kishi and Lieut. Matsumoto, first and second accused, and

Sergt. Sato, seventh accused, as three of the persons who took part in the execution at Tsang and Lam.

Two-Hour Battle
Speaking of the treatment which he himself received, Witness said that his hands and feet were tied up with wire and rope, and with a rope round his neck he was hung up on a pole with his feet barely off the ground. The Japanese accused him of being a guerrilla, whereas in fact he was not. The Japanese also beat him with the handle of a hammer.

The other villagers were also tied up and some of them were beaten. He was not released until the 15th day. He identified Pte. Nishikawa (13th accused), Sergt. Yoshikawa (14th accused), and Pte. Uemura (14th accused) as the person who beat him.

Cross-examined by the Defending Officer, witness said the Japanese Headquarters was about 15 minutes' walk from the village. The battle between the guerrillas and Japanese lasted about two hours. On hearing the sound of rifle shots, he immediately rushed.

(Continued on Page 5)

PERHAPS IT ONLY SEEMS LONGER

There is not the slightest doubt that Father Time favours the married when he swings his scythe. Recent tabulation by the U.S. Census Bureau, published in "Hygeia," shows that when it comes to dying, the married, both men and women, have the best of things.

Fewer married than single people die at all ages throughout life, but single persons of both sexes die later than do the widowed and the divorced.

In the aggregate, the differences in the rates of dying are huge. For each 100 married men 20 and over who die, 141 single men die; while for every 100 married women who die after the age of 20, 117 single women die.

Men benefit more from marriage in terms of longer life than do women.

The gentler sex's argument in this comparatively needless post-war era might well be: "Marry me, darling and you'll live longer than you will if you stay a bachelor."

T.B. Phenomenon

Principal causes of death which consistently kill a large proportion of men than women are: Heart disease, accident, nephritis, pneumonia, tuberculosis, syphilis, appendicitis, ulcer of the stomach, cirrhosis of the liver, and homicide.

The main illnesses which kill a larger proportion of women than men are: Diabetes, gall bladder disease, and zoster.

A number of diseases kill men and women in impartial fashion; principally, they are cancer, apoplexy, rheumatic heart disease, and hernia.

Tuberculosis kills three women for every two men under 25 years of age, but reverses itself at older ages and kills men at a two-to-one ratio to women in later life.

The chances of the single man dying of tuberculosis are two to three times that of the married man.

The most startling phenomenon about tuberculosis is the way it attacks the younger groups of widowed persons.

Appendicitis kills about one-third more men than women throughout the entire life span, with no marked difference between

D.S.M. FOR THE GENERALISSIMO

Chungking, Mar. 29. The "Distinguished Service Medal"—the highest award the United States can bestow on a non-American—was pinned on the chest of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today by Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Wadenger. The presentation came as a complete surprise to the Generalissimo.—Associated Press.

NAVY'S NEW SUBMARINE

Britain will soon have a submarine capable of three times the speed of the fastest U-boat used in the war and gas turbine ships.

The new submarine will represent the joint technical advances made in construction by ourselves and the Germans. Biggest improvements will be in hull design and a fuel evolved from highly concentrated hydrogen peroxide, discovered by the Germans towards the end of the war. Widespread experiments in the development of the principle of gas turbines to ocean liners have been proceeding for some time at research centres.

These experiments have progressed to such a stage that tests in practical service will be made in the near future.

Greater speed and the elimination of boilers are only two of the advantages that will accrue.

Moscow, March 29.

The newspaper "Pravda" announced here yesterday that Russia's Institute of Oceanography will dispatch an expedition to the Northern Pacific to study fish, one to the Northern Atlantic to study meteorological conditions and one to the Antarctic.—Associated Press.

SILVER CUP DUG UP
Captain J. M. Redfern, of the War Graves Commission, has reported to the Police that while a working party was digging up a piece of land at Deep Water Bay near Wongneichung Gap yesterday morning, a large silver cup was unearthed.

The cup was a Bellingh Changle Cup, belonging to the Beilios Public Girls School, and has now been returned to the school.

WATCHES HIDDEN IN BABY'S CLOTHING
Tokyo, Mar. 29. Allied military authorities searching Japanese diplomats and business men and their families who landed from Europe at the tiny port of Uraga, 40 miles south of Tokyo, today found 21 diamond-studded wrist watches in the belt worn by a three-year-old child under its clothing.

Thousands of French and Swiss currency notes were found sewn into the lining of women's coats and notes valued at \$150 were discovered rolled up in a toothbrush case.—Associated Press.

Open Coal Fires Waste Too Much, Heat Too Little

London, March 29. The end of open coal fires and something like a revolution in domestic heating arrangements will be seen in Britain if the recommendations of the Fuel and Power Advisory Council come to fruition. The Government has accepted in principle the main conclusions of the Council's report to the Fuel Minister, just issued. The recommendations, however, have to be considered in detail by a number of Government departments.

The Council condemns the open coal fire as "highly inefficient and wasteful." In Germany, the United States and Sweden, nearly all houses have some form of central heating which keeps the houses comfortably warm. Less than half the coal the British household needs for the same amount of heat is used.

The Council recommends that old fashioned coal fires be replaced where practicable by new approved appliances whose production the Government should encourage. In subsidised houses the Government should make the use of the proved solid fuel appliances a condition of subsidy and even consider a free issue of such appliances.

"Most houses for lower income groups are exceedingly badly heated," the Council comments. "When we come to the supply of hot water, the position is deplorable. Only a small proportion of houses have a proper supply of hot water. In something like a half the smaller houses, hot water can be obtained only from a kettle."—Reuter.

Ribbentrop Was "Just A Patriot"

Nuernberg, Mar. 29. Joachim von Ribbentrop, former diplomatic mouthpiece for Adolf Hitler, testified nervously at the war crimes trial today that he was a German patriot who took up Nazism to right "the injustices of the Versailles treaty."

Hermann Goering glared suspiciously at his haggard fellow prisoner during his half hour on the stand before the international tribunal. The former Nazi foreign minister said: "Hitler's attitude against the Versailles treaty was the first thing that bound me to him and the National Socialist Party."

Von Ribbentrop said the treaty's terms bred an attitude of hatred and revenge among the German people.—Associated Press.

SOME "SCROUNGE"

Batavia, Mar. 29. Officials investigating the theft of goods valued at 2,000,000 guilders (\$1,076,000), found cached two miles south-west of Batavia, have arrested a British military police captain, several British N.C.O.s and some British and Indian soldiers. The Dutch news agency Aneta stated today.

The goods included 30,000 auto tires, huge quantities of cigarettes and alcohol, all part of stores that were stolen recently from warehouses and docks in Batavia and elsewhere.—Associated Press.

RUSSIAN ARRESTED

Stanchal, Mar. 29. A spokesman for the U.S. Army's C.I.B. said today that a Russian civilian employee of the U.S. Army has been arrested for "snooping around" newly landed aircraft and that in his possession were secret army documents relating to air force installations. The suspect is now undergoing questioning, but the terms of his arrest are not being disclosed. It is believed that the man is an individual case.—Associated Press.

Typhoon

Manila, Mar. 29. U.S. Navy avrologists report that the Marianas and China are in the path of the year's first typhoon, with winds up to 50 knots expected to hit Saipan Islands today. The storm (which is expected to increase in fury) has held up air service to the Philippine Islands for two days.—Associated Press.

Great Magnetic Storm

London, Mar. 29. This week's world-wide magnetic storm which produced Aurora displays in both the northern and southern hemispheres "and disturbed wireless and cable communications was 'probably the most important ever experienced', the Director of the Carter Observatory in Wellington, New Zealand, stated today.

Communications between many parts of the world were severed for many hours. New Zealand was for some period cut off from the outside world and cable and radio communications between New Zealand and Australia were severely affected.

Displays of the Aurora Australis in the southern hemisphere followed brilliant displays of Aurora Borealis over Britain.—Reuter.

Explosion Kills Three

Canton, Mar. 29. Three were killed instantly and another three seriously wounded in a hand-grenade explosion shortly after 6 p.m. on March 27.

Some boys were playing with an object which they had picked up from a rubbish heap and which they thought was a ball, when suddenly it exploded, killing two boys and a woman outright. The injured were all boys playing in the street in front of No. 7 Shuang Yuen Shing Street, the scene of the tragedy.—From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANCO TRIED TO CHANGE SIDES

Tokyo, March 29. Franco-Government Spain, tried to jump the Allies five months before VJ day when they severed relations with Japan, said Japanese diplomatic officials who were repatriated to Japan from Europe.

France was convinced in the early part of 1945 that the Axis had lost the war and "tried to change sides," added the sources of this information. They refused to allow the disclosure of their names.

Madrid broke off relations with Japan on April 12, 1945, over the accusation of Spanish residents during the battle of Manila. "The informants admitted the seriousness of this 'Manila incident' when dozens of Spanish civilians were slaughtered by the Japanese, along with Filipinos. But diplomatic relations would have continued and these incidents would not have resulted in the severance of relations except that they gave France the opportunity to ease out of the Axis combination."

Previous to this Spain's relations with Germany and Italy were "much more than co-operation." The informants refused to amplify their statements. They said that no concrete preparations had ever been made for an attack on Gibraltar through Spain. Such a campaign was discussed, but early conversations collapsed because of Spain's price—French North Africa—was too high, the sources said.

They described Franco as a clever opportunist politician who said that it is likely that he might disappear from politics, leaving his influence behind him in his administration machine. They added that probably half of Spain opposes Franco.—Associated Press.

MOSCOW DOESN'T APPROVE

Moscow, March 29. The Moscow "Bolshevik" yesterday declared that the new treaty between Transjordan and Britain will allow the British to control the country's foreign policy.

A commentary in the newspaper said: "That means that in Transjordan, as well as in Iraq, British troops and diplomats will dominate the country. It charged that 'just as before Britain will control foreign policy and also as before there will be exacting regulations for the interest of British capital.'—Associated Press.

U.S. ARMY BUYS LINGERIE

Tokyo, March 29. Two United States officers have left for China to purchase lace and silk items, including lingerie, for later sale to the occupation forces through the Post Exchange in Japan.

Major Bryd O. Logan and Edward S. Beahm will also bring back cambric, wood chests of various sizes and other items for sale to American troops in Japan.—Associated Press.

Two "Tamar" Marines Robbed Chinese

SENTENCE OF 15 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOUR WAS PASSED ON MARINES ERNEST FRANK GOODWIN AND THOMAS KANE, OF H.M.S. TAMAR, WHO WERE FOUND GUILTY AT A COURT MARTIAL HELD ON BOARD H.M.S. BERMUDA, YESTERDAY OF HAVING ROBBERED A CHINESE NAMED CHAN CHEUNG OF A SUM OF \$105 ON THE NIGHT OF JAN. 28 IN CENTRE STREET.

ACCUSED WERE FOUND GUILTY ALSO OF HAVING ASSAULTED CHAN CHEUNG AND WERE FOUND NOT GUILTY ON ANOTHER ASSAULT CHARGE ALLEGED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Jew Killed In Stuttgart Riot

Stuttgart, March 29. One "displaced Jew" was killed and four others were wounded together with one American soldier and several German policemen who were hurt during the furious rioting which followed a black market raid on the Displaced Person's Camp near here.

A two hour disturbance erupted when German police, accompanied by "token forces" of the U.S. Military Police, moved into the camp to search for counterfeit ration stamps.

First reports received indicated that the fighting was complicated when American soldiers, who did not know that the raid had official sanction, rushed to the aid of the displaced persons.

The riot was not quelled until American armoured cars roared into the camp. The German police were injured when they were met with a shower of bricks and bottles when they tried to carry out a search. They said they opened fire only after being fired on by a sniper. The camp houses 1,800 Jews, mostly of Polish origin.—Associated Press.

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BRITISH SOLDIER ATTACKED

A British soldier was set upon by Chinese looters at 715 p.m. yesterday in Johnston Road, near the Ying King restaurant, and was slightly cut about the head by broken glass.

Apparently he had been arguing with them over the price of some fruit. Suddenly, one of the looters hit the soldier and the whole gang joined in. A British soldier and a sailor who were nearby came to his assistance.

After a short scrap, the looters made off. The soldier suffered only slight injury from cuts on the back of the head caused by some broken glass used by one of the looters.

Grand Forks, N.D., Mar. 29. An automobile bearing two large black letters was seen on Grand Forks streets.

The letters read "U.S. Army." The car was a 1941 Ford, owned by a man named "Joe" who was seen driving it.

Members of the Court were Capt. C. D. Howard-Johnson, D.S.O., D.S.C. (H.M.S. Bermuda), President; Capt. A. St. Clair Ford, D.S.O. (H.M.S. Rame Head); Commander E. A. B. Phillimore (H.M.S. Argonaut); Commander H. P. Bramwell, D.S.O., D.S.C. (H.M.S. Tamar); and Commander H. F. Robertson (H.M.S. Tamar).

Lt.-Cmdr. (S) F. L. Rawles officiated as Deputy Judge Advocate. The prosecution was conducted by Capt. C. G. Gwynne, D.S.O., D.S.C., assisted by Lt. (S) W. H. Jacobs, while Capt. C. A. Bodenham, R.N., was accused's friend.

Lung King, residing at 1, Centre Street, gave evidence that at 9 p.m. on Jan. 28 he was in his shop. Present were Lai Kuf and members of his family. A table of mahjongg and one of tin kow were occupied by players when two Marines came in, went up to the table and meddled with the cards.

The people in the room were in a panic as a result of this. He himself ran to the kitchen and did not know what happened further. Before he ran away he saw the two Marines pushing the other people around.

Took Banknotes
In reply to questions from accused's friend, witness said that he did not know the game of tin kow was forbidden by law. There was a very small sum of money on the table and chips were being used instead of cash.

Lai Wing Kow, evidence of having been at 1, Centre Street at the time of the incident and identified Ernest Frank Goodwin as one of the two Europeans who had entered. Witness said the Marines started searching everybody in the house. He ran out and the two Marines, one of whom was armed with a stick, followed. In the street they searched two persons at a food-stall and took away banknotes from one of them. They also hit one of them on the head.

Chan Cheung, the next witness, said he was the accountant of the Hop Tai Tong Grocery Shop at 192, Des Voeux Road. About 9 p.m. on Jan. 28 he was about to tender payment for a meal he had taken at a food-stall when two Europeans told him to put his hands up and took \$860 out of the different pockets of his overcoat. When he asked them to return the money, one of them struck him. They then ran and he, with a friend, gave chase. The accused jumped into a tram. He asked the driver of this to stop and called a naval patrol.

Visit To Lavatory
Kwok Chung gave evidence of having been at a meal with Chan Cheung when two Europeans made the latter put his hands up and had taken money off him. He had resisted in the chase and arrest.

Acting Inspector D. A. Fook, son of No. 7 Police Station, said that the two accused were brought into the charge room of No. 7 Police Station by a Naval patrol and accompanied by Chan Cheung. The latter was wounded in the head and complained of fainting, and was sent to the Queen Mary Hospital for treatment.

(Continued on Page 5)

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Partly cloudy with occasional rain. High temperature 75°; low temperature 55°.

Tomorrow's forecast: Partly cloudy with occasional rain. High temperature 75°; low temperature 55°.

Wednesday's forecast: Partly cloudy with occasional rain. High temperature 75°; low temperature 55°.

Thursday's forecast: Partly cloudy with occasional rain. High temperature 75°; low temperature 55°.

Friday's forecast: Partly cloudy with occasional rain. High temperature 75°; low temperature 55°.

Saturday's forecast: Partly cloudy with occasional rain. High temperature 75°; low temperature 55°.

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Civic Sense

Enough has been said in the Colony's newspapers on the subject of Hong Kong's future constitutional and administrative machinery to suggest that the onus has been thrown upon government to say what it is proposed to do. So far, the only hint that has been given of the degree of official response to the strong undercurrent of feeling that change is imperative, has been marked by ambiguity. In the ruins of the Great Hall of the University last Friday, His Excellency Sir Cecil Harcourt addressed himself to the issue of the conditions precedent to self-government. The emphasis, inevitably, was upon community self-discipline which is the equivalent of civic sense, through which means alone stable self-government can be achieved. Emphasised also was the fact, so often overlooked by enthusiasts, that it has to be achieved. It cannot be conferred, crafted upon a community that is not ready for it, and made to work. These, however, are truisms applicable to this Colony; but no more so than to other half the globe. But for two sentences in His Excellency's address to the Congregation, Sir Cecil might have been speaking before the residents of Timbuctoo. These phrases dealt specifically with Hong Kong, and referred almost casually to the prospect of the establishment here of genuine self-government. So casually, indeed, that a closer definition of what precisely was intended by them becomes a point of considerable interest. Listening to the address, and reading it after publication, we found it difficult to detect the underlying implications, by way of practical application. It might have been interpreted as a polite warning to the Colony's progressives that they are ahead of their time. On the other hand, the intention may have been to convey that the administrative machinery of the Colony is an adaptable instrument, and that government is disposed to make such adjustments as conditions justify. If we accept this interpretation as the more satisfactory, there still remains the necessity for something more specific. If we agree, as of course we must, that democratic government requires to be built up step by step, there still remains the obligation to commence the process. Admiral Harcourt submits self-discipline and a civic sense as the prerequisites of democratic government. But nothing is more certain than that the sound development of a civic sense demands as a pre-requisite the conferment of responsibility in the form of a share, however small at first, in government. Neither can be achieved without the other; but they need to grow up together. Also there must be confidence in and respect for the administrative system. In the immediate moment, the policy regarding appointments to civil service posts of all grades perhaps, ranks as greater in importance than constitutional advances. Indications are that public opinion on this point will be satisfied progressively, but what that means in precise terms also calls for clarification.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lt. Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, G.B.E., B.D., Commanding H.K.V.D.C. Order No. 24, 29th March, 1946.
 Honours and Awards: The King has been graciously pleased to approve that the following be mentioned in recognition of gallant and distinguished service at Hong Kong: Major H. R. Forth, H.K.V.D.C. (Killed in Action). Authority: Supplement to The London Gazette, 24th Feb. 46.

HAWKERS PROHIBITED

Because they are endangering the health of the community by carrying on their business under insanitary conditions, and also because they are causing considerable obstruction and inconvenience in the streets, hawkers, except those licensed, are in future to be prohibited in Hong Kong.

This is part of the vigorous action which the authorities intend to take in the immediate future to correct the present deplorable state of affairs in the Colony's main thoroughfares, said the official spokesman yesterday.

The authorities are implementing the powers they hold under Ordinance in the following way:

1. Absolute prohibition of all hawkers, except licensed hawkers.
2. Prohibition of trading by all hawkers, whether licensed or unlicensed in the following areas:

(a) Within the Wingneichong Recreation Ground.
 (b) Within the area bounded on the north by the harbour, on the west by Wing Wo Street, on the south by Queen's Road, and on the east by Murray Road, including such boundaries, or in Stanley Street, or in any portion of any street leading directly from Stanley Street to Queen's Road.

Offenders are reminded that contravention of these prohibitions renders the person liable to arrest and confiscation of his goods.

Shipments To Singapore

Shippers of Chinese merchandise to Singapore have slowed down on further export shipments following receipt of advice from consignees of a glut of goods and fall of over 60 per cent in prices.

This is attributed to the Singapore Food Control limiting the re-export of such merchandise out of the island to 25 per cent in order to keep prices down. Enterprising spirits accordingly resorted to smuggling, only to run straight into the hands of "hi-jackers" who swarm the mainland armed with discarded Japanese rifles and small arms.

Considerable losses have been suffered in consequence by merchants and the local export trade, (as far as Singapore is concerned) is for the present at a virtual standstill.

Hit Robber On Head With His Own Gun

Yesterday was passing-out Day at the Police Training School, and in the morning the Commissioner of Police (Col. C.H. Sansom), accompanied by Capt. T.O. Tso, visited the school and inspected the men who had completed their course.

A highlight of the event was the presentation by the Police Commissioner of an inscribed wrist watch to Mr. Lo Ping-wan for his public spirited action last month in apprehending a gang of armed robbers.

Col. Sansom told the assembled company about the incident. He said that on Feb. 9 an armed robbery occurred at 323, Hennessy Road, as Mr. Lo Ping-wan was returning home, he saw several suspicious characters leaving his father's house and he immediately followed two of them, having made up his mind they were up to mischief.

Mr. Lo pointed out one of them from behind and a struggle followed, in the course of which the suspicious character, who turned out to be a robber, produced a pistol and threatened to shoot Mr. Lo. Lo, however, snatched the pistol from the man's hand and hit him on the head with it. Eventually he was able to take the man to the Wanchai Police Station.

Prompt action and efficient investigation by Sub-Inspector Ewing resulted in the arrest of a whole gang of robbers and the recovery of their firearms.

Public Spirited Action

In presenting the wrist watch to Mr. Lo, Col. Sansom thanked him on behalf of the Police Force and the public of Hong Kong for his courageous and public spirited action. He expressed the hope that Mr. Lo's example will be followed by other members of the Hong Kong public.

Landlords Must Effect Repairs

The Administration is calling on landlords to effect repairs to property which is at present helping to breed flies, mosquitoes and rats.

It is pointed out that where building work costs more than \$250 permission to do the work must be obtained. In this case, where sanitation repairs are being effected, permission will readily be granted to landlords.

Tenancy Tribunal Submission

A submission that a member of the tenancy tribunal cannot practice before it was made by Mr. Peter H. Sin at the tenancy tribunal yesterday when he appeared on behalf of two opponents before a tribunal composed of Mr. Hingshing Lo, Chairman, Messrs. H. M. Siu and L. P. Kwok.

The case was for an eviction order concerning No. 36, Hennessy Road, third floor. The applicants were Y. K. Kan and the opponents were Wong Luk and Ng Yee represented by Mr. P. H. Sin and Mr. A. K. Omar represented by Mr. A. Y. Hon.

Mr. Sin argued that "as a matter of common sense as well as a matter of law human nature being what it is, it was almost humanly impossible for the Court not to be biased consciously or unconsciously in favour of one of its own members. This is all the more so when this Tribunal is composed of a majority of lay members who have been in the habit of being directed or advised on matters of law by the very advocate who is now before them arguing his own case. I therefore strongly urge that if my friend were permitted to advocate before this tribunal such practice or procedure would be contrary to natural justice and constitute a gross infringement upon the administration of justice. For these reasons I ask this tribunal to declare that my friend should not be permitted to practise before you and not to shirk from the responsibility of so declaring."

On Mr. Sin's submission Mr. Lo made no ruling, saying that while it was highly learned and instructive it should have been addressed to the Executive and not to the tribunal. He decided to hear the case.

Fung Sing-hung, assistant manager of applicant firm, testified that the opponents were not tenants. The actual tenant was one Wan Pak-kei, who he admitted under cross-examination by Mr. Sin, had vacated the premises during the terrible bombing of January, 1945.

Mr. Fung denied that opponents were invited to take over the flat and to pay no rent meanwhile. After hearing, the case was adjourned sine die.

For stealing ten pounds of medicine pills valued at \$1,000 from Nos. 2 & 4 Store, N.S.O. Go-downs, Kowloon, on Mar. 28, Chan Hing Shing and Lin Sui Fai were each sentenced to a month's hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Inspector Askew told the court that accused were arrested at midnight on Mar. 27 with the pills tied in packets round their legs.

The second is that where an assignment or re-assignment is certified by the Land Officer to be executed solely for the purpose of giving effect to transactions registered in the Japanese House Registration Office ad valorem duty is not payable afresh but the deed is to be stamped with a fee of \$200.

A fee of \$100.00 is payable for the certificate of the Land Officer which is to be endorsed upon the Assignment or Re-Assignment. It is still necessary to obtain exemption under the Moratorium Proclamation before this Proclamation can be applied.

HAD ARMY SHORTS

For having four pairs of khaki trousers and three pairs of shorts, a type issued to His Majesty's Army Forces, Wong Kam-tong was charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court.

Accused stated that he bought the shorts in Kowloon and was not aware of the regulations.

Ex-B.A.A.G. Man In the Box

A former member of the British Army Aid Group, Wong Wing-tim, alias Thomas Wong Tim, gave evidence in his own defence yesterday at the General Military Court before which he is charged with having, on or about Nov. 29, procured a woman, not in custody, to falsely personate Chan Yim-king, the widow of Lam Kwok-yiu, deceased member of the B.A.A.G., and fraudulently obtained from Major R.C. Cooper a sum of money due and payable to Chan Yim-king.

Members of the Court were Mr. Leo d'Almeida (President), Major H. D. S. Page and Capt. G. E. Cadogan-Edwards.

At the resumed hearing yesterday, Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Prosecuting Officer made an application for an adjournment. Prosecuting counsel said that it had only just come to his notice that certain documents were found on accused when he was arrested. He asked for an adjournment to go through the documents.

Mr. Silva, Defence Counsel, opposed the application and pointed out that accused was arrested on January 28 and the police had the documents for over two months. He also objected to the delay on the ground that the defence may possibly lose an invaluable witness, the sister-in-law, and result in embarrassment to the defence.

Rejecting the application, Mr. Leo d'Almeida said it was perfectly clear that since accused was arrested on January 28, the Police had had every opportunity of examining the documents. Wong Lai-shui, mother of Chan Yim-king, testified to accused paying her \$2,500 to her daughter. She denied that her daughter, in her presence, had apologised to accused for having threatened him.

Accused (Wong Wing-tim) said he was now a Probationary Sub-Inspector undergoing training at the Police Training School. Prior to the war, he was working with a newspaper and then in the Immigration Department.

Accused said that he did exceptionally good work during the hostilities. On one occasion, he, together with Sgt. Paullet, had led a police patrol in an attempt to prevent an enemy landing at Taihook in the course of which Sgt. Paullet was wounded and he himself was taken prisoner but escaped the following day.

After the occupation he was asked by the Japanese to organise the gendarme detective squad in Kowloon but he refused to accept the offer. In 1942 he joined a group whose aim was to do espionage work for the British Forces. The group was headed by David Loh, O.C. of the Police Reserve. In December, 1942, on instructions of Loh, he went to Kowloon and contacted Col. L. T. Rido. Liaison was established between the B.A.A.G. and the group working in Hong Kong. On learning that he was suspected by the Japanese, he stayed in Free China and worked for the B.A.A.G. One of his duties was to take charge and organise a B.A.A.G. group in Hong Kong. Another was to establish liaison between Admiral Chan Chak and the British. Accused said he had served under Major Holmes and Maj. E. J. Tescendale.

On his return to the Colony in September, he went and interviewed Major Cooper with regard to compensation for dependents of deceased members of the group. He was instructed by Maj. Cooper to obtain the names of such dependents. In his group, accused said, four such families were involved and among them was the case of Lam Kwok-yiu. He contacted Lam's sister and from her learned of Lam's case.

After obtaining all the information, he handed it to Maj. Cooper. Towards the end of November, Maj. Cooper sent for him and asked him to bring his four cases to the B.A.A.G. office. This morning he went to Lam's sister to give to the widow. Accused said that he was not aware that money was to be paid over the next day. The next morning, he went to the B.A.A.G. office and saw in the outer office three families of deceased members. When he called for the widow of Lam Kwok-yiu, a woman answered and gave the name of Chan Yim-king. After

LOST OVERBOARD

An unknown Chinese passenger was lost overboard from the s.s. "Fatahan" on the trip from Canton to Hong Kong on Thursday.

While the "Fatahan" was opposite San Pan Chow Island the Chinese fell or jumped overboard. The Master of the ship immediately turned the ship round but a lengthy search proved fruitless.

Asia Food Problem Conference

The conference on food and allied problems in South East Asia summoned by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom under the chairmanship of Lord Killearn, special commissioner in South East Asia, ended on Thursday.

The conference, which is preliminary to the main food conference to be held in April, was attended by representatives of the Governments of Burma and Ceylon and of the C.I.N.-C. Hong Kong, by representatives of British Borneo and by representatives of S.A.C. S.E.A.-C.I.N.-C. East Indies, First ALFSEA, and S.A.C. S.E.A. Observers from the Governments of India and Australia, and British Officials from Slum, French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies also attended.

Subjects discussed were the world food position (especially rice) import and export of rice and other foodstuffs in South East Asia.

Measures in Hand
 The rice surpluses now available in the main rice producing areas include 1,500,000 tons of rice in Siam. Transport problems, both ocean shipping and internal transport, port facilities, nutritional questions and the provision of consumer and other goods were discussed.

World shortages of food, transport and goods of every description and the havoc brought throughout South-East Asia by the Japanese, neglect of economic problems by their policy of deliberate spoliation of agricultural economy and by their reckless issue of worthless currencies are such that return to normal conditions must be radical.

A number of measures are already in hand and are being intensified as a result of the conference.

As he was leaving No. 283 Prince Edward Road carrying two white Naval pattern shirts, property of Lt. J. S. Waites, R.N.V.R., Chan Tak, unemployed, was intercepted by the house boy.

After a long chase Chan was arrested and brought to the police station. Before Mr. Latimer yesterday Chan pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks hard labour. Inspector Wheeler prosecuted.

Informing Major Cooper of the presence of the dependents of deceased members accused went back to the Training School. Wong said he was not certain whether the woman at the B.A.A.G. headquarters was the widow, Chan Yim-king, now in Court, but added that there was some resemblance.

Compensation
 About the middle of January Chan Yim-king and her father went to see him about compensation from the B.A.A.G. Chan told accused that he held him responsible for the money being paid to another person and demanded \$3,000 from accused and threatened to report the matter to the police.

Accused said he was frightened because at the time the police was making inquiries into another case and he was under suspicion. As this might create prejudice against him he offered Chan all the money he had saved up, \$2,500. On Feb. 28 he handed over the money to the widow. He did not get a receipt as he thought it was not necessary.

Lam Lai-fung, sister-in-law of Chan Yim-king, testified that accused went to look for her about her brother. Witness said she gave all information about her brother's family to accused. Hearing was adjourned to this morning.

Film Review

"Random Harvest"

James Hilton's stories are essentially good filmic material, one has only to think back to "Goodbye Mr. Chips" and "Lost Horizon" to realise this. "Random Harvest" (at the King's) makes a very fine film, deeply moving, unusual in the development of the plot and sensitively handled.

Greer Garson, as the wife of Charles Rainier (Ronald Colman) portrays the dual role of his secretary and unrecognised wife with the restraint that the difficult part demands. It far surpasses her acting in "Mrs. Miniver." One feels as if it were one's own personal experience as she vainly tries to restore her husband's lost memory. Colman too could not be bettered, he has sensed every subtle shade of the character of Charles. Rainier and brings him to life.

Susan Peters, although she is not seen for the greater part of the time, is perfect as the schoolgirl who falls in love with her very much older brother-in-law. Like "Mrs. Miniver" every one of the minor character parts is well cast, in fact you'll recognise the village doctor immediately. If you like a film which is at once unusual in its theme and treatment, "Random Harvest" is recommended.

G. W. Ashton.

Money Mart

The money market had another quiet day yesterday, and rates were practically stationary.

Chinese national currency opened at H.K.\$2.35 to C.N.\$1,000 for futures and \$2.39 for spot, and closed at \$2.37 and \$2.39 respectively.

Gold fell from \$395 to \$391 per toad.

U.S. dollars were in demand at \$4.45 for big notes and \$4.37 for small. English Sterling dropped to \$16.30, while Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.50.

RECORDED MUSIC

The Sixth of Beethoven's Symphonies, the well-known "Pastoral" Symphony is recorded in the series that is being played at the Sunday afternoon Gramophone Concerts at the Catholic Centre, King's Building. In order that the Storm music in that Symphony may be compared with the other great musical representation of a storm, that in "William Tell," the Overture of that opera is also being included in the programme. Other items are another section of Chopin's "Prelude," "Les Nages" by Debussy, an extract from "Die Fledermaus," and compositions by Bach and Puccini.

The Concert, which is open free to all, begins at 3.30.

Toc H

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony (Choral) will be the main feature of the concert of recorded music at the Toc H Services Club, at St. Andrews, Nathan Road to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The programme presented as usual by A.B. Miller will also include Overture, Leonora No. 1 (Beethoven), and Eino Kleino Nachtmusik (Mozart).

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BRITAIN FOOD CONSCIOUS

Housewives Revolt Against Minister

War Office Tests Out Armour

Coats of mail made from secret light alloys to give greater protection for tomorrow's soldiers have been tested by the technical staff of the War Office.

These tried out so far have been turned down by the experts. It has already been decided to replace the present "tin hat" by an improved form of helmet, and experiments are still being carried out with different types of armoured headgear.

A conference of Army commanders, which will meet at the Staff College, Cambridge, will consider future walking-out dress for officers and men.

A number of styles will be paraded in front of the generals, but manufacture of the uniforms decided on will not be started until the civilian clothing position has eased.

Extra light weather-resisting garments, tested and found unsuitable for military dress, are likely to be adapted for civilian use.

Indian Engineers Rewarded

New Delhi, Mar. 29. The King has bestowed the title of "Royal" on the Indian Engineers, as a reward for their "continued loyal and gallant service." The Corps will now be known as the "Corps of Royal Indian Engineers."

The Corps consists of nine groups. Three of the groups have been in existence for more than 100 years—Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners. The remaining six groups were formed during the war—Reuters.

FRENCH VIEWS ON SPAIN

Paris, Mar. 29. Diplomatic circles here say that France hopes to air her views on Spain at the foreign ministers' meeting here next month, which will precede the May peace conference, with a view to persuading the allies to apply limited sanctions to the Franco Government. A note has abandoned the original French intention of raising the Spanish question before the current United Nations security council session in New York, but it insisted that France wants to see the allies cut Spain off from such commodities as oil, and to withdraw all diplomatic representatives from Madrid.—Associated Press.

Huff Duff Secret Weapon Revealed

New York, March 29. The U.S. Navy has revealed another of its secret wartime devices—"huff duff," an electrical "finger" which can spot a ship or plane half-way around the globe.

The navy, telling how the device aboard ships, planes and in a network of shore stations led to the breaking up of U-boat packs before they could assemble, said the electronic long distance detection device played a top role in winning the battle of the Atlantic.

"Huff Duff" which got its slang name from the initials HF-DF, representing high frequency direction finder—was used as a teammate or radar and sound devices which are able to spot objectives only at much shorter distances.

The direction finder, by picking up any voice or code radio signal, showed the direction of the signal's source within a split second. Two or more of them enabled a control centre to plot the location almost exactly through convergence of the direction lines.

The navy said the instrument enabled the sinking of at least one of the submarines which landed saboteurs on Long Island and the Florida coast in 1942.

Although used chiefly in locating enemy submarines, ships and

Refuse To Be Made Fools

(By Muriel Penn)

LONDON, MARCH 29. "ONLY FREE TRADE CAN BRING MEAT, EGGS, BREAD TO BRITAIN," SO READS ONE OF THE LATEST POSTERS PASTED UP ON HOARDINGS AND WALLS SURROUNDING THE BLITZED SITES OF LONDON. IT IS SIGNIFICANT INDICATION OF HOW FOOD CONSCIOUS THE BRITISH HAVE BECOME IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS.

FOOD, IN FACT, HAS BECOME THE ONE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION—ESPECIALLY AMONG HOUSEWIVES, WHEREVER WOMEN MEET, WHETHER AT THE AFTERNOON BRIDGE PARTY, OR IN THE QUEUE FOR ORANGES AT THE GREEN-GROCER'S, THERE IS A SINGLE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION—FOOD.

Never, in nearly six years of "make-do and mend" has food been so widely discussed, or the rationing authorities so generally criticised.

It is not that Britons are hungry—yet. There is hardly a single British woman who, if set down with her 3,000 calories a day beside a family belonging to the 100,000,000 people in Europe who are getting only half that amount, would not somehow find a way to stretch her supplies and feed the hungry family as well as her own.

When the fact ration was cut by one ounce after victory in Europe and bread still had its wartime colour, housewives received the news with only that resigned sigh which had greeted other changes during the five years of war. There was no thought of a housewives' revolt.

Nor were there any protests when it was announced that stocks which had been laid up in this country against serious dislocation by bombing or a grave hold-up in the arrival of supplies, were to be sent to Europe to relieve hunger and famine among the peoples of the occupied countries instead of being distributed to the population of Britain.

Housewives' Revolt. But to-day, it is different. What Hitler failed to do throughout the worst days of the war, Sir Ben Smith, the present Minister of Food, achieved overnight. He roused the housewives to revolt, not because they feared that either they or their families were going to starve, but because they refused "to be made fools of."

Up to the last minute before the announcement of the recent cuts, Government spokesmen, press and radio had been telling them that they could expect more variety of food soon, even if the actual rationing of certain indispensable foods were not increased.

The local grocer made his contribution to the growing optimism of better times ahead by expressing the opinion, purely unofficially, that tea would soon come off the ration. Not that that mattered very much in itself, for the present tea ration is adequate to the needs of most families, even if they drink no coffee or cocoa. But the idea of something coming off the ration was a tangible indication to the housewife that the war is really over and rationing will come to an end even if it takes some time yet.

Force T. To Get New Commander

Tokyo, March 28. Rear-Admiral Reginald M. Sorensen, Commander of the British second cruiser squadron, is scheduled to arrive at Tokyo Bay on April 1 to relieve Rear-Admiral Archer as flag-officer of Force T. British support group in Japanese waters.

Admiral Sorensen is arriving aboard the light cruiser H.M.S. Belfast, veteran of the Mediterranean, Atlantic and English Channel fighting.

Admiral Archer will sail for Hong Kong on April 9 in his flagship H.M.S. Tyrone.—Associated Press.

Then came the Government's announcement that dried eggs, the food that had been so publicised as the fill-in for all other shortages, were going off the market immediately. Always before when bad news had to be broken, the public had been told well in advance and had got used to the idea before the cut was actually made.

Fat Ration. This time, it came so much out of the blue that some even thought it was a bad joke on the part of the Government to find out who their people really wanted dried eggs or not.

Overnight, the housewife saw herself faced with a hundred and one extra problems. What was the good of giving her tinned fruit for "extra variety" when it would only be greeted by a hungry husband with an enquiry as to where was the pudding to go with it? The main food of many tasty dishes consisted of meat, the shortage of meat had vanished.

On top of that, came the announcement that the cooking fat ration was to be cut in half. That meant less pastry to make the pie-crusts or jam tarts, no chop potatoes to eat with the now ubiquitous fish and little fried bread to eat out the "meagre" bacon ration for breakfast.

So anger and disillusionment got the upper hand. British women decided that it was time to show the Government that they cannot be trifled with—and with a vigour that left the Ministry of Food more than a little ruffled, they voiced their opinions. It was no use telling them that they were better off than hundreds of thousands of their sisters in the former occupied countries. They wanted to know where they were; why, if the Government had to reduce dollar spending that did not begin with a cut in luxuries instead of with the one food which above all others they have been used to use to the full on account of its food value; why, if the Government know, as they know they must have done for weeks, that there would have to be a return to wartime bread, they "promised" farmers, ice keepers and poultry farmers increased rations to enable them to increase stock and birds; why, in fact, the Government thought they could play with the housewife with impunity.

And that is the sum total of the fuss. The British housewife knows that she will pull herself and her family through this crisis just as she did through the darkest day of the Battle of the Atlantic—provided that the Government cooperates with her and shows some knowledge of her problem.

Black Markets

She does not want to live in abundance while the rest of the world starves. She can take a cut of one ounce in her fat ration and go back to wartime bread and butter which to less rationed Americans seem to be the starved peoples of Europe alike may appear not so great.

Not a word of protest has been heard because Sir Ben Smith during his visit to Washington gave up 250,000 tons of wheat—enough to give 10,000,000 people a weekly ration of 5 lbs. of bread for three months—allocated to Britain so that it could go to Europe. There was not a single grumble that we shall have no rice for an immeasurable period because all available supplies have to go to India, although, except to a few who have unpleasant memories of boarding-school or college meals, rice pudding is a favourite dish among Englishmen.

The only criticism raised about sending food to starving Europe is the Black Markets which still exist in most of the countries where food supplies are at their lowest. The Englishman's attitude is summed up in "let the countries of Europe show the same rationing discipline which the British public has displayed during the war and since; let them break up their Black Markets and share alike on what is available—then we will tighten belts to the last bolt to share equally the food supplies of the world."—Reuters.

Oldest Corporal In The Army

Yokohama, Mar. 29. The man who claims that he is the army's oldest corporal had just signed up for two years duty in the Yokohama area in an application for the transportation of his family to Japan.

He is 65-year old Deldert W. Jenkins of Los Angeles, called "Pop" by the other members of the 894th Engineer's Boat and Shore Regiment.

He volunteered for service in World War I and again in July 1942, after the physical requirements were lowered. He was given the same serial number as he had in 1918. "I feel that the army is the best place for me, at my age," he said.

Due to his special authorization by the war department must be obtained before the army can accept him. He arrived with the 640th in Yokohama on September 12, via Oro Bay, New Guinea, New Britain, Admiralty Islands, Lingayen and Manila. Jenkins has four sons in the American forces. One was wounded in Sicily, another was imprisoned by the Nazis for several months.—Associated Press.

A Great Artist Takes London By Storm

London, March 29. Among all recent London spectacles there is a great artist who in herself a whole first rate company. After seven years of absence that unique American actress Ruth Draper has come back to London for a short season and packed the Apollo Theatre with admirers of long ago and spectators new to her art.

Cochin-China Government

Saigon, Mar. 29. Cochin-China, for 84 years directly administered as a French colony, was yesterday reported to have received permission to set up its own provisional government within two weeks as a further step toward the establishment of the Indo-Chinese federation of free States.

Nouyen Van Thinh was elected President of the projected government at a secret meeting of the Cochin Chinese consultative council.

A French official said they have been authorised to select their own Minister of Public Health, Public Works, Information, Economics, Justice and Education. The French are retaining control of foreign and military affairs.—Associated Press.

Alekhine Ate With His Hands

Lisbon, March 29. Alexander Alekhine, a Russian born naturalized French citizen and world champion chess player who died in Portugal last Sunday, supposed to be an "obstruction" of his breathing channels due to a piece of meat, an official autopsy report showed. When Alekhine was found dead he still held a piece of beefsteak in his right hand.

Friends said that Alekhine ate with his hands and never used forks or knives which he could avoid doing so. They said that in order really to enjoy meat he would eat alone.—Associated Press.

SURPRISE

Sparta, Wis., Mar. 29. After Everett Soper, a veteran of the European theatre, received his discharge at Fort Sheridan, Ill., he hurried to his old home, arriving in the middle of the night.

He dashed into a bedroom, turned on the light and yelled "surprise." Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Luke awoke, and were very surprised at the presence of the ex-soldier. Explanations followed. While Soper's parents had moved, but letters telling him about it had failed to catch up with him.—Associated Press.

Shanghai, Mar. 28. Six tons of U.N.R.R.A. medical supplies, dispatched by air from Shanghai have reached north China and Manchuria to combat typhoid plague.

Meanwhile, U.N.R.R.A. health officers reported that many thousands for children are being given

Black-Out Of News

London, March 29. Short wave reception yesterday was almost impossible throughout the world, as a result of Aurora Borealis. News services everywhere were seriously hampered.—Reuters.

TUTOR FOR JAP CROWN PRINCE

Tokyo, Mar. 29. Doctor George Stoddard, New York State education commissioner and head of the United States education mission to Japan, has been requested by Emperor Hirohito to find an American woman English teacher to come to Japan to tutor the Crown Prince, Akhito. The request was made at the audience of the mission with the Emperor yesterday. Stoddard said that he had no one in mind for the job now but that he would receive a representative of the Emperor to-morrow for further discussions on the matter.

The mission plans to complete its work this week and leave on Sunday by plane for the United States. One member, Doctor Wilson M. Compton of Washington State college, will leave by plane to-morrow. Doctor Gordon Dowles, the State Department representative on the mission, will remain in Tokyo for temporary attachment to the civil information and education section.—Associated Press.

Here is an artist who acting alone in short plays, written by herself can, without other scenery than a table or a chair and other costumes than a shawl or a hat added to simple dresses, fill the stage with imaginary characters when her one-sided dialogue brings to life with vividness, in credible to the uninitiated.

She combines a rare gift of exact observation, which makes her sketches gems of human portraiture with a high histrionic range, which embraces not only Anglo-American characters but French, German and Italian.

Her command of foreign languages seems to be as masterly as that of all shades of English and American.

All critics agree that with the passage of years not only is she as good as ever but her art is even more assured.

Her sketch "Three women and a Mister Clifford" in which she brings to life a business man by portraying incisively his perfect secretary, his unpleasant wife and his fond mistress, is described by one critic as "the best light comedy now in London."

Apart from this one favourite, Miss Draper brought two remarkable new pieces. A tragic and cunning study of a peasant wife of a fighting Frenchman set in Brittany under occupation and a charming and witty picture of a village welcome to returned prisoners-of-war.

One of the week's plays "Tomorrow's Child," a nearly brilliant little satire on state planning by a hitherto unknown playwright, John Coates, is hailed as full of promise.

Setting the action in 1965, the author paints an amusing vision of the future world in which everybody and everything from houses to food has been standardized.—Reuters.

U.S. FAVOURS GREECE

Washington, Mar. 29. Senator Arthur Vandenberg said yesterday that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had approved a resolution declaring the Senate in favour of the Dodecanese Islands and Northern Euboea being awarded to Greece by the Peace Conference.

Following the committee action, Italian Embassy officials declined to make an official statement, although they said privately that the action came as no surprise, since the loss of the Dodecanese had long been expected by the Rome Government.—Associated Press.

Free in Canton where 63 out of 128 cases proved fatal in three weeks during March.—Associated Press.

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An American Soldier's Amazing
Adventure in France

A Brighter Picture Indo-China Solution Now In Sight Famine Prospects Recede

(By STANLEY SWINTON)

HANOI, MARCH 29.

AFTER EIGHT HISTORIC MONTHS THE RESOLUTION OF INDO-CHINA'S PROBLEMS SEEMS FINALLY IN SIGHT. THE ROAD AHEAD REMAINS ROCKY BUT THE FOUNDATION FOR THE RETURN TO NORMALCY WAS BUILT BY THE SIGNATURE OF TWO RECENT ACCORDS:

ONE, A FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY AUTHORIZING THE FRENCH TO RELIEVE CHINESE ARMIES OCCUPYING INDO-CHINA NORTH OF 16TH PARALLEL UNDER THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT, AND TWO, A PRELIMINARY ACCORD BETWEEN FRANCE AND VIETNAM, RECOGNIZING THE LATTER AS A FREE STATE WITHIN INDO-CHINESE FEDERATION.

Misunderstandings and new difficulties followed efforts to enforce both agreements. When the French sought to disembark at Haiphong on March 6 to carry out the relief, they were greeted by a Chinese barrage which killed 40 and wounded 100. Later the French were permitted ashore but were confined to two small Haiphong areas but the local Chinese Commander who denied knowledge of a Franco-Chinese agreement and consistently refused French cooperation.

The arrival of the Chinese Commander of Northern Indo-China with new instructions eased the situation. The first evidence of the changed attitude was seen in the overland movement of the Chinese 93rd Army toward Canton aboard United States ships. Only the 58th Army was scheduled to remain in Indo-China. It is theoretically due to leave by March 31 although the French are pessimistic that the deadline will be met.

New Difficulties

Even when the Chinese relief is accomplished, the French will be confronted with new political difficulties by Viet Nam.

The preliminary accord left the question of control of Viet Nam foreign policy, the position of Viet Nam in the Indo-Chinese Federation and Viet Nam's economic and cultural relations with France for later negotiations.

Ho Chi Minh, the Viet Nam President and Nationalist leader, charged the French with stalling in inaugurating final conversations. He said the French promised to fly Viet Nam delegates to Paris as soon as the preliminary accord was signed. He said his position with the Viet Nam people and extremist elements has been compromised and that it is necessary that negotiations start as soon as possible to prove the good faith of the French to prevent the recurrence of armed opposition.

The seriousness of the situation is emphasized by public demonstrations in Hanoi in which thousands of Viet Namese protested against "French insincerity." Actually the difficulty seems more the result of misunderstanding than bad faith on either side. Jean Sainteny, the French High Commissioner in Tonkin said that he was unable to make Viet Nam understand that Western diplomacy does not operate within a matter of hours.

Willing To Fight

There is no doubt that the preliminary accord has become increasingly unpopular with Viet Namese who feel that they have been duped and are willing to fight for complete independence. The first concrete evidence of this can be seen in the coastal area between Longtrien and the Chinese border where the Viet Namese, Viet Namese, Cabinet member, has established his own resistance movement. Travellers say he has 80,000 armed men.

He admits that provocateurs have caused local trouble but says that with speedy French beginning of negotiations the local opposition easily could be controlled. Sainteny also considers the problem a local one with no aspects of national counter-revolution. An unexpected aspect of the Indo-China situation has been the "fear-up of resistance" in the French-occupied areas. In Cochinchina and Annam after the accord was signed, he blamed it on the French refusal to provide him with a plane to visit Viet Nam. Viet Namese supporters there and on the French action in dropping leaflets telling Viet

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

IT'S MOTION PICTURE'S GREATEST YEAR... AND HERE'S ITS GREATEST PICTURE!

RONALD COLMAN
GREER GARSON

"RANDOM HARVEST"

M.G.M.'s ACADEMY AWARD WINNER

From the Novel by James Hilton, author of "The Lost Horizon" and "Good-bye Mr. Chips"



BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

NOTICE

INCREASE IN PRICE OF MILITARY RATIONS.

Hitherto the charge for the Military ration has been well below cost price. The Administration however, has been notified that, with effect from 1 April, the price of the Field Service ration issued on repayment will be \$4.00 per head per day.

This will entail an increase in the charges for meals served in the Hongkong and Peninsula Hotels. The new rates which include the cost of food purchased locally to supplement the ration, will be as follows:—

For residents who are not entitled to free rations—	\$5.00 a day for 3 meals.
Casual Meals.	"D" Ticket.
Breakfast	\$2.00
Lunch	\$2.50
Dinner	\$2.50

The cost of casual meals includes an element for cooking, preparation and service of meals. Revised prices for "D" ticket holders will be posted in Cafeterias shortly.

C. B. H. DELAMAIN,
Colonel,
DCCAO (MIL)



9, D'Aguilar St., Tel. 21433

WE BUY & SELL
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TYPEWRITERS, ADDING &
CALCULATING MACHINES

Anything & Everything
for OFFICE MACHINES
Excellent Service

HONG KONG TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE

Pending reopening of Kennedy Town Praya area to general public traffic a temporary 15 minutes Tramway Service will now commence between

KENNEDY TOWN MARKET
and
WHITTY STREET TERMINUS
only

There will be no intervening stopping places and intending PASSENGERS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO JOIN OR LEAVE THE CARS BETWEEN THESE POINTS.

From
MONDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1946
as follows

FIRST CAR will leave:
WHITTY STREET 6.45 a.m.
KENNEDY TOWN 6.51 a.m.

LAST CAR will leave:
WHITTY STREET 6.45 p.m.
KENNEDY TOWN 6.51 p.m.

FARES
1st Class 15 cents.
3rd Class 8 cents.

TICKETS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Available on the car of issue only.

MARKET PRODUCE WILL NOT BE CARRIED.

W. F. SIMMONS,
Acting General Manager.
Hong Kong, March 29, 1946

Chungking To Fete Generalissimo

Chungking, Mar. 29.

Various public organizations in Chungking are preparing to give Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a grand farewell before he leaves for Nanking to re-establish the seat of the Chinese Government there.

Demonstrations for Chiang, who is expected to fly to Nanking between April 20 and April 25, are being organized in recognition of his services as the Chinese war leader.

The Generalissimo will be invited to address a special mass meeting which over 130,000 are expected to attend.

Plans have also been made to build a park, to commemorate the Generalissimo's stay in Chungking and also to erect in it a statue of him.—Associated Press.

Wedemeyer Confers With Chungking Officials

Chungking, March 29.

Shortly after his arrival here from Shanghai yesterday, Lieutenant-General A. C. Wedemeyer, commander of the United States forces in the China theatre, began a series of final conferences before his scheduled departure for Washington on April 2.

The first Chinese official with whom he conferred was Premier T. V. Soong. Lieutenant-General Wedemeyer is reported to have come to Chungking in response to a special invitation from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to discuss various matters with him before his return to the United States.

During Wedemeyer's absence from China, Lieutenant-General Alvin C. Gillem will serve as the acting theatre commander. Gillem is at present substituting for General of the Army, George C. Marshall, as a member of the Sino-American truce committee of three, and also as an advisor to the military committee, dealing with the re-organization and nationalization of the Chinese army.

Among the matters which Wedemeyer is expected to discuss with Chiang Kai-shek during his stay in Chungking are the situation in Manchuria and the disposal of surplus American military property, and the impending creation of the American military advisory group. Among the matters and questions connected with the M.A.G. are reported to be the granting of extra-territorial rights and

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.
THE RECORD BREAKING
PICTURE IN MOTION
PICTURE HISTORY

"BATHING BEAUTY"

(IN TECHNICOLOR)
Starring RED SKELTON
ESTHER WILLIAMS
M-G-M. Most Spectacular
Water Carnival!

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION. PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
offices for Box Nos. 23, 33, 36,
47, 52.

WANTED KNOWN

NOWHERE ELSE can you see
for yourself such a magnificent
collection of "pre-war made" ex-
quisite carved "desk-comphor-
tized" chests as now shown by
Moe Elie, 22 Queen's Road
Central. Also unpacked directly
from Soochow "Finest" pure silk
embroidered pyjamas, kimonos
etc. with "washable" embroideries.
Seeing is believing!

PREMISES WANTED

BRITISHER with family requires
furnished flat/house from June or
earlier. Write Box No. 74, "China
Mail."

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, & etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31867

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and
Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have re-
ceived instructions from The
Custodian of Property to sell by
Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 2nd. April 1946
commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at the premises of the Kwan
On Gowdon, Inland Lot
No. 2751, Gloucester Road,
Wanchai:—

**A LARGE QUANTITY OF
MACHINERY AND PARTS
AND
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
SCRAP IRON**

The above Premises will be
open to inspection on 30th.
March 1946, between 10.00 a.m.
and Noon, and on 1st. April,
1946, between 10.00 a.m. and
Noon and between 2.00 p.m. and
4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the
Conditions of Sale published in
the Hong Kong (British Military
Administration) Gazette, dated
Saturday, March 9, 1946.

**LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.**

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA,
LIMITED, Hong Kong

Notice is hereby given that
the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF THIS COMPANY
will be held at The Registered Office
of The Company No. 10, Des
Voeux Road Central, on
Saturday, the 30th March,
1946 at 2.00 p.m. for the
purpose of receiving the report
of the Directors together with
a Statement of Accounts for
The Year ended 31st Decem-
ber, 1945.

By Order of The Board
of Directors.
Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 16th March, 1946.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
HOLDING

P. & O., B.I. & E. & A.
BILLS OF LADING.

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays
and Thursdays within the free
storage period to survey damaged
cargo, and consignees are request-
ed to have their representatives
present.

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE
& CO.**

Agents:—
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd.

BRITISH MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION
(HONG KONG)
C.A. Medical Branch

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that
it is the intention of the Medi-
cal Branch to exhume all bodies
buried in the Hong Kong No. 1
(Emergency) Cemetery at the
Hong Kong University Playing
Field, Pokfulam, on the expira-
tion of three months from the
date of this notice.

All the remains exhumed will
be removed to New Kowloon
Cemetery No. 8 (Diamond Hill
Urn Cemetery) for reburial.

J. P. FEHLY,
Colonel, R.A.M.C.,
D.D.M.S. (C.A.)

Hong Kong, March 23, 1946.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the
purchase of 800 No. Empty
Drums of 45 Gall. Capacity
and about 3 Tons of old Steel
Wire Rope ranging from 3/16
to 2" dia.

Tender form can be obtained
on application at Section VI of
Naval Store Department, H.M.
Dockyard between 9.30-11.30
a.m. from 28th. March to 1st.
April 1946 except Sunday, and
should be returned in a sealed
cover addressed to Suptg. Naval
Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard,
Hong Kong on or before noon
Wednesday the 3rd. April 1946.

REPATRIATION NOTICE
NO. 67.

S.S. "BONAVENTURE" is
expected to leave for AUS-
TRALIA on or about the 3rd
April, 1946

Date and time of embarkation
will be published when they are
known.

The following should stand
by:—

Major C. K. H. Pegley.
Mr. V. M. Benwell.
Mr. E. M. C. Hanlon.
Mr. W. MacFarlane.
Mr. J. R. Sykes.
Mr. Tang Ying Lam.
Mr. C. E. Wong.
Mr. F. V. Wong.
Mrs. I. L. Law and three
children.
Dr. & Mrs. K. C. Yeo and
three children.
Mr. Geo. Mar.
Mr. Geo. P. Mar and Master
Jas. Mar.
Mr. Ellis Joseph.

H.K.V.D.C.

Lt. & Mrs. R. Sleng.
Col. I. G. Sullivan.
Spr. A. D. Wong Yee.
Miss Rose Gock Henson.
Mstr. Guy Gock Henson.

REPATRIATION OFFICE.

Hong Kong, March 23, 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION
HONG KONG

LAND TRANSPORT

NOTICE

With effect from the publica-
tion of this Notice, no civilian
vehicle bearing an MAK or
Hong Kong Government regis-
tration number may cross the
border into Chinese Territory,
or leave Kowloon and the New
Territories by ferry or any
other vessel without the written
authority of S.O. II (Transport)
Civil Affairs, Kowloon, Room 105
Peninsula Hotel. Permits have
been issued for vehicles which
necessarily operate across the
border.

C. B. H. DELAMAIN,
Colonel,
D.C.C.A.O. (MIL).

BRITISH MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION
(HONG KONG)NOTICE TO MARINERS
NO. 24 OF 1946

Hong Kong Harbour
Signal for vessels requiring
Passport Authorities.

All vessels entering Hong
Kong Harbour requiring the
Passport Authorities shall fly
the following signal:—

International Code Flag "S"
over Answering Pennant.

A. S. D. RYDER,
Harbour Master.

H.K. WAR TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

back to his house from the pad-
dy field where he had been
working. There was no fight-
ing in his village. He saw
about three or four guerrillas
but he did not know any of
them.

He had heard that both Lam
Fook and Tsang Sau had been
detained by the Japanese on a
previous occasion but he did not
know the reason.

Chang Tse-shing, 33, said that
he was in business in the vil-
lage. On that day he heard
rifle shots in the village and
he closed the doors of his shop.
The sounds of rifle shots and
gun-fire lasted about half an
hour. When the firing ceased
the Japanese came into the vil-
lage, entered his shop, took
cigarettes and wine away and
arrested some people in the vil-
lage. He was arrested and
told to go to the military bu-
reau. He did so but unwillingly.

They took him to the bathing
beach near the military bureau.
There he saw some of the peo-
ple of the village, Cheung Sau,
Lam Fo, So Po-wa, Ling Ting
and Ho Yin. In addition to the
five there were others. The
others consisted of men, wo-
men and children. There were
between 200 to 300 persons.
Some were sitting and others
were standing. The Japanese
asked if the people were guer-
illas.

At 7 p.m. that evening Chan
So and Lam Fo were taken to
the beach and beheaded. They
were taken by two Japanese.
Witness did not know their Ja-
panese names but knew their
Chinese names, as they had their
names on the breast of their
uniform.

Beheading Described

Witness identified the two Ja-
panese as first and second ac-
cused. He saw the two men
take Chin So to the place, tear
his clothes bandage, his eyes
and then behead him.

Continuing, witness said that
second accused put a handker-
chief over the eyes of one of
them, beheaded him and threw
the body into a hole. The
bodies were covered with sand
at the command of the two ac-
cused.

Later they returned and one
washed the dagger and wiped it
with a piece of cloth.

At 11 p.m. two Japanese took
Leung Tin and So Po-wa to the
bathing beach and beheaded
them. Accused said that the
two men were in court. He
did not know why they were
executed. The bodies were
covered with sand by the soldiers.

After the execution, the other
villagers were tied and given
the water torture by the Japa-
nese. He knew two of them and
he identified them in court. He
did not know the third man.
During all this time he was tied
up and beaten as were other
villagers. He got away after
the third day and went away as
far as possible.

House Destroyed

Cross-examined by the de-
fending counsel witness said that
he knew Cheung Ho Village and
that his shop was about 200
yards away. Between 2 and 3
p.m. that day he was in his shop.
He closed the door when he
heard the firing. The firing
was also from big guns. His
house was destroyed and he
wanted the Japanese to compen-
sate him. His house was de-
stroyed by gun-fire.

The fighting that day was
from 2 to 2.30 p.m.

Is it correct to say that on
the same afternoon your house
was destroyed?—I have many
houses, I lived in No. 6. I was
not then in the house destroyed.

Who destroyed the house?—
Who did so I don't know. Guns
destroyed my house.

You have told the court that
the Japanese took you to the
beach.—Yes.

You remained in the house
the whole time the firing was
on?—Yes.

If I have a witness to say
that you did not go to the beach
but to the hillside what would
you say?—I was taken to the
beach.

Have you seen, Lieut. Kishi
and Lieut. Chozaburo before?—
Yes, but seldom.

Saw Execution

How far were you from the
execution of So Po-wa?—About
100 yards.

What time was it then?—
About 11.30 p.m. I had no watch.

Could you see the execution
clearly?—Yes.

You could see it in spite of
the darkness?—Yes, it was a
moonlight night and there were
no clouds.

Do you remember making a
statement some time prior to
this trial?—I was questioned
and made some statements.

You say that Okamoto did the
execution.—Yes.

Was it the same sword as
used in the previous execution?—
I cannot say.

Did you see him draw the
sword?—I did see him draw
the sword, otherwise how can I
say so?

Did he carry it on his body?—
He brought it from a room.

Where did the sword come
from?—He is a military man,
I don't know where he got it
from.

President's Questions

Did he pick it up?—I saw
him bring the sword from his
room.

In answer to Capt. Reilly, wit-
ness said that his house was de-
stroyed and he wanted the Japanese
to pay for it. He did not know
the owner of the sword about
which he had been questioned by
the defending officer.

The president then put a num-
ber of questions to witness.

How long have you been a
shopkeeper?—About 10 years.

Is it your own shop?—Yes my
own.

Would you say it was prosper-
ous?—Before the war, yes, but
after the Japanese came it was
bad and we had to eat congee.

You say that cigarettes and
wine were taken from your shop.
Do you know what individual
Japanese took them?—No.

When you were arrested, you
were taken to the beach?—Yes.
You don't remember any of the
200 or 300 persons—I know them.
They are villagers.

But you only told the Court the
names of five?—Yes.

You don't remember the others?
—Yes there were so many.

Water Torture

Did you actually see the be-
heading with your own eyes?—
Yes.

You made a statement in
August?—Yes at Stanley.

How long were you engaged in
making it?—About one hour.
Think carefully—Approximate-
ly an hour.

Who took your statement?—A
European, I do not know his name
but I can recognise him. He was
a British officer.

Can you explain why you did
not mention the water torture
then?—I do not remember whether
I mentioned the water torture
then.

Will you again tell the date of
the execution of Tsang Sam?—
August 10, 1945.

At what time of the day did the
execution take place?—About 7
p.m.

Was it daylight or dark?—Not
quite light but I could be fairly
sure.

Are you quite sure who killed
Tsang Sam and Lam Fook?—Yes.

And these are the people you
identified this morning?—Yes.

When the second execution took
place who were executed?—Leung
Tung, a business man, and So Po-
wa, a farmer.

What was the date of the second
execution?—August 21.

At what time?—At 11 p.m.

How far were you away from
the scene of the execution?—
About 50 yards.

Can you explain how you can
identify one of the accused whom
you saw committed the act at
night?—There was moonlight.

How many other Japanese were
there in the vicinity?—About six
Japanese.

Saw Everything

Do you mean six altogether?—
Yes, six in all.

Were you watching all that
happened?—Yes.

Were you at any time nearer
than 50 yards?—When Lam Fook
was executed I was nearer.

What did you do after the
execution took place?—I was tied
up. I could do nothing.

What was the date of the third
execution?—August 22.

What time of the day?—4 p.m.
in the afternoon.

How far from the scene of the
execution were you?—About 40
yards.

To which of these executions did
you see a Japanese accused go
away to get his sword?—On all
three occasions.

How far was the room from the
scene of the execution?—Not very
far.

How many yards about?—About
20 yards.

You say that none of the Japa-
nese were wearing swords?—I
did not see any wearing swords.

Will you tell the Court exactly
what you saw, the Court wants to
know who was the person who
poured the water and other in-
formation about the water tor-
ture.—One Ho Yick was dragged
by three Japanese.

Did they take part?—Yes.

Did this take place inside or
outside of the buildings?—On the
bathing beach.

Where was the water not from?
—From the sea.

How many Chinese received
water torture?—I only saw Ho
Yick having water poured over
him.

Only one Chinese?—Yes.

Farmer's Evidence

Lam Ling, a farmer, said that
on August 10, 1945 Japanese
came to the village and arrested
the villagers. This followed an
attack by guerrillas. He was taken
to the bathing beach. There he
saw a Japanese beatings Tsang
Sam and Lam Fook with a pole.
He is the first accused. Soldiers
took Tsang Sam and Lam Fook
away. He did not see anything
further as he was too far away.

Four days later he saw a Japa-
nese lift a Chinese, Chiu Man,
and drop him to the ground with
great force. The Japanese was
Kamishiro Katsumasa.

Witness was later tied up first
by the hands and later his hands
and feet were bound. During
that time he was given no food or
drink. He was not allowed to
leave the spot. His relatives
brought him a little food. He re-
ceived some through the Japanese.
Next day the Japanese released
some of the women and children
and by August 23 all were releas-
ed. After his release he went
home. He learned later that
Tsang Sam and Lam Fook had
been beheaded. He knew nothing
about the guerrillas.

Cross-examined, witness said
that he was about 70 yards from
his house when arrested. He was
not in the house and prior to his
arrest he was carrying fir trees
for the Japanese.

Bodies Buried

The next witness was Fong
Lam, a 55-year-old villager. He
stated that about 2 p.m. that day
he heard rifle shots and firing
which continued till 3 p.m. He
was then in his shop and he was
arrested by Kamishiro Katsumasa
and another Japanese. He was
taken to the military bureau near
the bathing beach. There he saw
several other persons who had
been arrested. They were all
from the same village. He was
there at 7 p.m.

At that time Tsang Sam and
Lam Fook were arrested and
brought there. Tsang Sam was
blindfolded and about 8 p.m. they
were beheaded by Lieut. Kishi,
first accused, and two soldiers.
The bodies were covered with
sand by the Japanese soldiers.

Witness said that the men had
their eyes blindfolded and were
made to kneel down and were then
beheaded.

Witness said that he was hit by
Kamishiro Katsumasa. He was
released next day and later two
Japanese came to his store and
removed his goods. They were Ta-
konaka Sekimatsu and Katsumasa.

The goods consisted of sugar,
flour, cakes and wine. His two
sons and wife saw the Japanese
remove the goods. He had no
idea why he was arrested. He was
a business man. He did not know
the guerrillas. He did not see them.
He did not know where were
guerrillas in Lantau.

Lieut. Croft:—Did the Japanese
say anything to you why they
arrested you?—No.

Did you know why Tsang Sam
and Lam Fook were arrested?—
No.

Have you ever heard of any-
thing about guerrillas before this
happened?—No.

The Guerrillas

The president then put several
questions to witness.

Can you tell me how long
guerrillas have been operating in
Lantau?—I do not know.

Is it your evidence that you did
not know of guerrillas before
August 1945?—Yes.

What is the size of Lantau?—
I am not sure.

How many people in Lantau?—
About 500.

Do you know how many guer-
illas were fighting in Lantau?—No.

Were you surprised when you
heard the fighting?—Yes. I went
to the cockpit.

Have you any idea where the
guerrillas came from?—I do not
know.

Do you know now?—No.

You told us that you saw Tsang
Sam and Lam Fook executed.—
Yes.

Did you see the execution with
your own eyes?—Yes.

Tell us what time the execution
took place.—About 7 p.m.
In daylight or in darkness?—In
daylight.

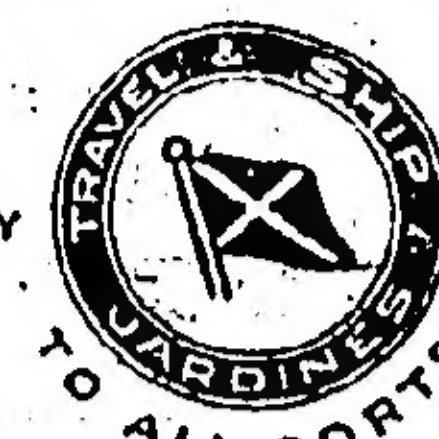
You stated that you were ill-
treated and identified the Japa-
nese. With what were you struck
and where?—I was struck with a
pole twice near the ear, once on
the side and once on the chest. I
suffered pain for three days.

From the time of your arrest to
your release it was nearly a day
was it not?—Yes.

Were you ever accused of any
offences?—I was not accused. I
was arrested.

What questions were you asked
and what was asked if I knew the
people of the village?—
No return to the question of
executions, where did the Japa-
nese get the sword for the execu-
tions?—From their person.
The proceedings will be resumed
this morning.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.



A CENTURY OF SERVICE

ARRIVALS

S.S. "TAKSANG" (NO PASSENGERS) To SWATOW 31st March
S.S. "WINGSANG" to SHANGHAI 4 p.m. 3rd April
(NO DECK PASSENGERS)

ARRIVALS

S.S. "YUENSANG" From BANGKOK 3rd April
S.S. "WOSANG" From SHANGHAI 6th April

IN PORT

S.S. "WINGSANG" C.M.S.N. Co. Wharf
S.S. "TAKSANG" B.S.
S.S. "KWAI SANG" Kowloon Dock

All the above Subject to Alteration without Notice.
PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO REGISTER THEIR NAMES
AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN ADVANCE OF THE DATES UPON
WHICH THEY INTEND TO LEAVE.

GLEN LINE LTD.

M.V. "GLEN OGLE" From UNITED KINGDOM End April

Also Agents for

PRINCE LINE LTD

M.V. "SOOTHISH PRINCE" From SAN FRANCISCO Early April

Managing Agents

